## Weekln National Intelligencer Lemover

## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AGITATION DECISIVELY REBUKED.

We are glad to find, in the tone of the Union journals of the Southern States, in the responsible position in which they now stand, unmistakable evidence of the firmness of their faith and their resoluteness to do their duty. Instead of the blustering and the bravado which characterize the language of such journals as favor the schemes of the Disorganizers in other States as well as South Ca-Union, Liberty, and Peace to observe sentiments such as those which are expressed in the two sub-State of VIRGINIA.

Quitman's organ, is the most violent of all the dis-union papers with which we exchange. Its furi-ous abuse of all who are not for resisting the compromise seems to disclose some want of confidence in the sustaining purposes of the people of Mississippi. One thing is particularly discernible in the arguments of this leading journal of the agi-

"THE OLD DOMINION.—The venerable LANGDON CHEVES was right when he said 'our great parent State' will lead the South. The re-election of Mr. Mason, the unyielding opposer of the Compromise, to the United States Senate, by an overwhelming majority, and the election of John M. Da-niel, Councillor of State, who, as editor of the Examiner, labored zealously against the same odious batch of measures, are unmistakable indications of sound public sentiment in the old Dominion.

"But these are not the only cheering evidences that have reached us from that quarter. On our first page will be found reached us from that quarter. On our first page will be found one of the most important State papers of the day—the special message of Governor Floyd, recommending, in view of 'the insult and injury which have been inflicted by the State of Vermont upon the whole South' by her act annulling the law of Congress for the recapture of fugitive slaves, the adoption of resolutions inviting all the States of the Union to unite in sending delegates to 'represent the whole people in a general convention.'

"Although we allude to this important document more to show the state of feeling in Virginia than to comment upon the scheme proposed, yet, waiving another objection which might suggest itself, we must candidly aver that we regard

And, having shown that the plan must fail, the Mississippian proceeds:

"May we not hope that she (Virginia) will adopt the wise and safe recommendation which has already been authorita-tively endorsed by two of her sister States of the Nashville The indications are clear that she will. Her Governor has acted upon the demands of stern necessity, that something must be done; and will be sustained by the Legislature; and VIRGIBIA, true to her honor and her ancient renown, will yet be foremost in the great Southern movement.
Mississippi greets the glorious old Commonwealth, and cordially endorses the noble sentiment of Gov. FLOYD, "Union, if we can-independence, if we must.

The following paragraph is from another article in the same paper:

"We applaud the patriotic devotion to his State which prompted Governor Floyd to submit his recommendation nevertheless, we are firm in the belief that his plan is impracticable, and that it does not promise a permanent settlement of the matters at issue. But we have no doubt that, when those the matters at issue. But we have no doubt that, when those insurmountable objections in the way of it are clearly manifest, he will join in the grand scheme advocated by the friends of the South in this State, (a Southern Congress.) Guided by an enlightened patriotism, he will not stickle for a particular plan, nor cavil about immaterial issues. No one who has observed the developments of public sentiment in Virginia since the meeting of her Legislature can doubt that san will take a front position in the great movement of Southern States."

The following item and comment are equally in

"NON-INTERCOURSE AGAIN VOTED DOWN IN VIRGINIA An effort was lately made in Danville, Virginia, to organize a Southern Rights Association, based upon the principles of non-intercourse. The Register says: 'After four meetings, in which there were excited discussions, the policy of non-inter course was signally defeated.'—Exchange. "From this it appears (the Mississippian says) that IN VIRGINIA the people are not for mere palliatives. They pre-

fer decisive measures—remedies that will strike at the very root of the evils that beset them." It must be evident to all that the attitude of VIR-

GINIA will be misunderstood unless she takes care distinctly to explain it, so that there can be no uncertainty on the subject.

FROM "THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER" OF JANUARY 25. THINGS AT THE SOUTH .- The caldron of Disunion is boiling most angrily in South Carolina. The election of delegates to the State Convention, to meet some twelve months hence, is rapidly approaching, (it takes place next month,) and the newspapers are filled with editorials, communications, addresses of candidates, all breathing disunion in the most decided language and tone. Each nominee seems to take the most extreme position, so as to outbid his rivals for the sweet voices of the people. Nowhere but in the Greenville district do we see any movement made to resist the torrent of With what success it will meet there we cannot say, though we observe that one of the candidates, nominated in opposition to secession, has declined the candidacy. In all the other districts of the State "secession" is the war cry, and the only difference between the various candidates is, that while some prefer waiting for the co-operation of other Southern States in the formation of city, and corporation bonds, which have been sold to pay the a Southern Confederacy, others are for the with- balance of trade against us-in other words, for the products of drawal of South Carolina on her own hook. All,

dication of insulted honor and outraged rights.

They argue that the secession of the State of South Carolina alone would be the most effectual ing our magnificent resources. When will our people learn means of procuring the co-operation of the South; wisdom? that delay and inaction will be attended with danger, and will diminish the chances of ultimate union. and "our own ability to defend ourselves." They refer to the appropriation of \$350,000 by the last Legislature for the purchase of arms and ordnance, and of \$125,000 for a steam line across the Atlantic, to be converted into war steamers, to the heavy increase of taxes, and to the establishment of a board of ordnance, as showing conclusively that is to be erected over the Ohio river at that city, in place of the and, in conjunction with Mr. Calhoun's family, has appoint a conflict of arms was expected; that a separate wooden bridge destroyed on Sunday morning last.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. | State action was looked for and justified by the necessities of the case; and that the last Legislature

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State action was looked for and justined by the necessities of the case; and that the last Legislature pledged the State to secession in the last resort. A paper called "The Spartan" speaks emphatically, as follows:

"She casts one long look, and offers one more overture; makes one more conciliatory proposition, and extends one more cause with her at the last resort. A paper called "The Spartan" speaks emphatically, as follows:

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"She and the last invitation to her sister States, TO MAKE CONNON CAUSE WITH HER, and burl defiance into the teeth of a common oppressor and plonderer; and abiding that final decision with a reasonable delay, required by prudence and courtesy, she calls her people into Convention, surrenders the powers of the State, the honor of her sons, the salus populi, into the kands of that Convention, invested with all the attributes of original sovereignty. She proposes to expend nearly half a million for purposes of defence, and will abide by and sustain the action of that Convention with inflexible and unalterable resolution. It is not necessary now to forestall the action of that Convention by speculations as to what will be done. It is enough to state that the Legislature determined that it was not prudent even to assemble that body, until after the time for the meeting of the proposed Southern Congress. One prediction may be hazarded; that Convention will never meet and dissolve, without redeeming the pledges of our gallant State, and washing out every stain from the eacuthoon of her honor, though it require the sucrifice of some of her sons and the blood of her insulting oppressors. Those who set down the recent action of the Legislature as evidences of timidity, or intended submission, have reckoned without their host. We appeal to time."

While this seems to be the general sentiment of

While this seems to be the general sentiment of rolina, it is grateful to the feelings of the friends of South Carolina, her neighbor Georgia is resting quietly upon the platform she has erected against future aggressions. The Augusta Constitutionalist, which fought warmly against the compromise. joined articles, which, taken together, define in the most satisfactory manner the position of the great in tones not to be misunderstood—(the *Italics* are the Editor's own:)

"The i-sue then was, should Georgia resist the action of The Jackson Mississippian, which is Governor Quitman's organ, is the most violent of all the disminion papers with which we exchange. Its furious abuse of all who are not for resisting the compromise seems to disclose some want of confidence in the sustaining purposes of the people of Mississippi. One thing is particularly discernible in

VIRGINIA, and nearly every Southern State, octators, viz: the frequency of its assurances that cupy the attitude of Georgia. They are not yet VIRGINIA will lead the secession movement. Some extracts will suffice to show how this most unwarrantable assumption is used to spur on the disunion carried out—so long as the North will refrain from further aggressions.

> THE PRESENTATION OF THE GOLD MEDAL VOICE by the Virginia Legislature to Major General distinguished persons present were the SECRETARY F WAR, the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, and the ATTORNEY GENERAL. The Hon. Mr. Burwell, of the Virginia Legislature, on presenting the medal, delivered an excellent address, to which General Scorr made an eloquent and suitable reply. The ceremonies were altogether of an imposing and interesting character. We understand that the superb medal may be seen at the jewelry establishment of Messrs. Keyworth, Lewis & Co., on Pennsylvania

PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND HIS CABINET. perfect a calm in politics as now exists in the United States, and the reason of it is to us very plain. Thus far the conduct of President FILLMORE'S Administration has been such as entirely to satisfy those from his elevation. When Mr. FILLMORE succeeded to the Presidency, the country was in a crisis from which nothing but the most consummate prudence, firmness, and sagacity could rescue it. At that time a false step, or an unmanly and time-serving paltering with the tremendous issues which were pending, would not only have been fatal to his Administration, but to the Union itself. The emergency was a fearful one, but Mr. FILLMORE proved himself equal to it. His Message to Conress dispelled all doubt and all fear, and after welve months of fearful agitation the country breathed freely, and all was calm again. It may be said that, in avowing his determination to carry out the legislation of Congress, and to resist all attempts to disturb the Compromise, he merely did his duty. This is very true, but if all men dil their duty there would be no necessity for government or laws. But how often have we seen men, high in office, listening to and heeding the suggestions of selfish ambition on the one hand, or unmanly timidity on the other, instead of being guided by the stern sense of duty. Those, then, who, in spirit of cavil, say that President FILLMORE has only done his duty," pay him the very highest compliment. What greater meed of praise can man receive from his Maker or his fellow-man of us can it be truly said, either at the bar of huhistory, if, at the close of his Administration, it can be said truly, " HE DID HIS DUTY."

LETTER FROM HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.-The London, from which we make the following extract. What it says of our growing indebtedness three farms in cultivation. to Europe, and of our large importations from Europe, is important to those engaged in trade, and is interesting to all readers." We may say further—of \$144,005, will be distributed to the various counwhat Mr. Lawrence says of the accumulation of United States stocks in Europe, are utterings of devoted to educational purposes. wisdom and foresight, which all persons interested in should look to at once:

LONDON, DECEMBER 31, 1850. . . . Something must be done to arrest the importations from foreign nations which so far exceed our exports. We have now in Europe an hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States, State, foreign labor to the detriment of our own. Our exports however, agree in advocating the secession of South should balance our imports, and to that extent I am willing Carolina, even single-handed, should the other to go, and not further. It is not creditable to our great Southern States prove callous to her appeals in vin- country to borrow large sums of money of our rivals, for the purpose of obtaining such articles of luxury or necessity as should be produced at home. We are recklessly squander-

STATE OF THE PARTY Believe me, dear sir, most faithfully, Your friend and obedient servant, ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

The mail-boat Telegraph No. 2 made the trip fron Louis-ville to Cincinnati last week in twelve hours, including four-teen different stoppages on the route. This is said to be the most extraordinary run ever made on the Western waters.

The Pittsburg papers state that a Wire Suspension Bridge

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Complete returns of the census have been received from all parts of New York, except several towns in Clinton county, and a single town in each of the counties of Allegany and Ulster. Estimating these towns, the entire population of the State is 3,099,249, being an increase in ten years of 669,699, or about 27 per cent. From 1830 to 1840 the increase was 26, and from 1820 to 1830, 38 per cent.

But four counties-Kings, Erie, Oneida, and Albany, (probably)-have each a sufficient populalation to entitle them to stand alone as Congressional Districts, under the new apportionment. New York city will have four districts, as at present. The State will lose two or three in the Congressional representation.

THE CENSUS OF MARYLAND.

We have now received the full returns of the ensus of 1850, Carroll county having come to hand, and, therefore, republish the following table complete, with the totals annexed, placed in connexion with the returns of the census of 1840, for the purpose of comparison:

SALES AND AND AND AND	1850.			Total population.	
Counties.	White popula'n	Colored— Free.   Slaves.		1850.	1840.
Alleghany	21,752	307			15,740
Anne Arundel		4,602	11,244	32,388	29,535
Baltimore city		24,625	2,946		102,513
Baltimore co'y	84,222	3,600	3,767	41,589	32,067
Carroll			479	15,123	
Caroline		2,788		9,692	
Calvert	3,610	1,520	4,488	9,618	
Cecil	15,482	2,612	843	18,937	17,369
Charles		913	9.584	16,162	16,012
Dochester		3,803	4,282	18,873	18,809
Frederick		3,637	3,261		
Harford	14,414	2,785	2,166		
Kent		3,132		11,357	10,840
Montgomery		1,311			14,659
Prince George	8,702	1,138			
Queen Anne		3,174		14,485	12,525
St. Mary's		1,590		13.681	13,244
Somerset		3,453			19 504
Talbot		2,590			12,103
Washington					
Worcester		3,593			
Total	412,803	73,158	89,178	575,140	467,567

The above table shows an increase in the population of the State during the rast ten years of 107,573. The increase in the whole State during the ten years between 1830 and 1840 was but 20,527, whilst the increase in Baltimore alone was Scorr took place at the City Hall on last Saturday 21,888; so that, in fact, the population of the State, leaving morning, in the presence of a large number of mili- the commercial emporium out of the question, had decreased tary officers, citizens, and strangers, who nearly during that decade 1,361. Deducting the increase in Baltifilled the spacious Council Chamber. Among the more from the whole increase, as shown by the present census, and there is left, as the increase for the counties alone, 41,004.

The total free black population of the State, as shown above, is now 73,158; in 1840 it was 61,937; showing an

In 1840 the whole number of slaves in the State wi 89,719, whilst there are now but 89,178, showing a de-

The increase of population in Baltimore city is 66,499, which is nearly two-thirds of the whole increase of the State. Baltimore county shows the next greatest increase, being burg (Va.) Intelligencer, " there has not been as to avail itself of a direct railroad connexion from the heart of the county with Baltimore city .- Baltimore Sun.

CENSUS OF VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Times of yesterday gives the who were instrumental in bringing him to the lofty following recapitulation of the aggregate population position which he now occupies, and to silence of the State of Virginia, at the periods of 1840 and those who predicted great calamities to the country 1850, arranged according to the two geographical divisions of the State:

Ĩ		7	1840	1850	Increase.
	EAST.	Whites			
		Free colored.	. 42,393	. 45,956.	3,563
		Slaves	.395,251	412,738.	17,487
		Total	.806,942	.863,065.	56,023
	WEST,	Whites Free colored .			
		Slaves			
	aranna.	Total	.432,845	.565,798.	.132,953

If the representative federal number be about 100,000, as is commonly supposed, the Delegation of Virginia in the House of Representatives will be reduced from fifteen to twelve members.

CENSUS OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE .- The Nashville Banne publishes the official returns of the census of Middle Tennessee, from which we learn that the entire population of that section of the State on the 30th of June last was :

Slave	do	
		477,6
In th	e year 1840 there were—	
Free in	habitants	
Slave	e year 1840 there were— habitants	
4810		411,7
~ .		1000

This increase is at the rate of about sixteen per centumman opinion or at the tribunal of Omniscience? the increase in the free population being a fraction less than Neither Mr. FILLMORE, for himself, or his friends sixteen per cent., while that of the slave population is a fracin his behalf, can desire for him a brighter page in tion under twenty per cent. In the term "free inhabitants' s included all white and free colored persons.

We also learn that there are in Middle Tennessee one thou sand one hundred and thirty-six " establishments of produc-New York Express says: "A friend has received a letter from Abbott Lawrence, our Minister to fifty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-one dwelling houses, and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty-

> According to the annual report of the Superin-tendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky, the sum ties and cities of that State in February next, to be

> Hos STATISTICS .- We copy the following from the Cincinnati Price Current of Saturday, giving the number of hog slaughtered at the points enumerated for the present and pas 1850-'51. 1849-'50.

Ohio, exclusive of Cincinnati.....64,027....152,990

Indiana.....329,549....380,174

Cumberland Valley, (estimated) 30,000 Cincinnati, (incomplete) 310,000	. 40,000
Deficiency	g statistics
Total capital invested in stove works	\$190,000
Total value of annual products	440.000
Total tons of iron consumed	3.800
The sail town of soul convenient	

Total persons employed..... RICHARD K. CRALLE, Esq. of Lynchburg, Virginia, the ne chief clerk of Mr. Calhoun when he was Secretary of State, has arrived at New York with the intention of superintending the publication of the work of Mr. Calhoun on the Constitution of the United States. South Caroline has sppropriated ten thousand dollars towards publishing the work,

A LETTER FROM Hos. WM. DUER.

The Letter of Mr. DUER, published below, but has been held at Albany in regard to the various I. CENTRAL ROAD, from Savannah to Macon, resolutions introduced into the State Assembly. We are sorry for it. Upon such questions, and in times like the present, there should be no caucusing. LET THE COMPROMISE STAND OR FALL UPON ITS MERTS. If Whigs or Democrats are diposed to disturb it, let them take the responsibility; and, if the Whigs of the State are willing silently to rebuke or publicly to censure the course of the National Administration upon this question, (says the Expres,) we can only say shame upon them :

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 9, 1850. GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your com

munication inviting me to attend a Union meeting to be held at Ellicottylle on the 11th instant.

I regret that public dottes necessarily detain me here, otherwise it would give me great pleasure to take counsel with you how we may best preserve the Union and the Constitution now threatened by fantics and traitors.

We have passed through an interesting and eventful period of our history. When a long and angry controversy had reached an alarming height, when violence and folly reigned, and good men were beginning to despond, some of the most Clay and Cass, and Fillnore and Webster, and Cobb and Dickinson, forgetting past differences, united together in a they were destined to be swipt away by the tempest they resisted; but they succeeded it last in gathering around them a both sections of the Union and by these men a settlement was at length effected.

That settlement is not in all its parts in accordance with my wishes and opinions. There are particular provisions in the fugitive slave bill which I cannot approve. But if we seek to open the adjustmen in those parts in which it is not agreeable to us, we cannot expect that our friends at the South will refrain from doing likewise. We should then be at large-agitators would reume the power, and the whole controversy would be renewed in a form more dangerous than

In several of the Southen States the enemies of the Union are open, active, and poverful; in one at least secession i mplated. At the Nirth disunion has assumed a different but not less dangerous form-one that strikes at all law, and at every organization of society. A sect has grown up (with its preachers, lat and canonical) that denies Divine authority to human government, and claims to live under a sort of theorracy. One of its doctrines appears to be that each individual is to julge for himself (whether by internal conscience or special revelation) what laws are pleasing to Heaven, and to resist with violence those that seem to him to be otherwise. It is announced by those oracles that the Constitution of the United States is contrary to the law of God, and the compact by which the Union is formed was stigmaregard of the settlement, to apply the Wilmot proviso to the Territories: to vote for the repeal of the fugitive slave bill and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and even to assume an extra constitutional supervision (though in riolation of solemn and irrepealable compacts) over the right of the people of the several States to regulate their own

Such is the state of things at the South and at the North. And the question for us to consider is, whether it is prudent. under such circumstances, to open the door to renewed agitation. If admitted in one shape, it will spring up in a hundrel others; animosities now dying away will be revived abditionists and disunionists will revive their drooping spirits and every thing that has been done will have been done in van. I can see no safety but in a strict and religious adherence to the compact, so long at least as the South shall observe it, and abstain from efforts to extend slavery beyond

its constitutional guaranties. Those who effected the settlement did not think that when the bills were passed the work was done. They were not so ignorant of human nature as to suppose that those who owe their consequence to sectional agitation would voluntarily abandon it. It will continue so long as office may be gained by it, and it will cease when that motive is removed. It is in our power to apply the proper corrective, and it is our duty to do so. The time has arrived when the friends of the Union, both at the North and at the South, ought to make the question of adherence to the compromise bills paramount to all others. For myself, so long as the present state of things exis's, it is not my intention to vote for any man for the office of President or Vice President, or for any legislative office in the State or in the Nation, who is in favor of disturbing the compromise that has been made, and re-opening agitation upon the subject of slavery. What I intended when I voted for the compromise bills, and what I mean to have now, is peace-a lasting, cordial peace : and I will cooperate now in any measures, however radical, that may be ecessary to secure that end.

Go on, then, gentlemen, with Union meetings and Union ssociations. The violence with which they are assailed is the best proof of their efficacy and utility. Let it be your object to renew and strengthen a patriotic devotion to the Union, to cultivate friendly relations with our sister States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. Make manifest th power which you possess, and your determination to exercise t, and before long the dangers which threaten us will pass away. And it will be something to be proud of as long as you live that you have contributed your share towards the mainenance and preservation of a Government that is rapidly advancing to a power and grandeur of which the world has no example, but whose chief glory is not in its strength, but in its beneficence, and its being the bulwark of civil liberty and

the guardian of human happiness. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DUER. To S. N. CLARK, E. HARMON, R. H. SHANKLAND, J. B. STAUNTON, W. H. WOOD, aud C. P. WASHBURN, Esqs

MOVEMENTS OF STRANSHIPS .- The steamships Falcon and Prometheus-the former for New Orleans and Chagres, the latter for Chagres and Nicaragua-sailed from New York on Monday afternoon; the Cherokee, for Chagres and Jamaica, sailed on Tuesday; and the Asia for Liverpool yesterday. On aturday next the steamship Virginia, the pioneer of the new line between Philadelphia, Norfo'k, and Petersburg, will start on her first voyage The Osprey recommences her trips between Philadelphia and Charleston on the same day.

ANOTHER PUBLITIVE SLAVE CASE .- Yesterday, Stephen ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—Yesterday, Stephen Bennet alias Bill Baker, was brought into the United States District Court on a habeas corpus. It was alleged by the claimant, Edw. B. Galfup, that the respondent, Bennet, absconded from his employment at Havre de Grace, in the State of Maryland, some three years ago. It appears that Bennet was arrested in Columbia, Pennsylvania, on Thursday night, by officer Snyder, of Baltimore, assisted by officer Hinblink, of Lancaster. The respondent was identified by persons to whom he had been hired by his master, Mr. Gallup. He was remanded to the custody of the Marshal. [Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 25. GEORGIA RAILROADS.

We frequently notice in distant papers very gross There has been something of a calm in the public mind since its date; but the Coffin and Underwood resolutions introduced into our Legislature show a deliberate purpose to disturb the Compromise, and the visionary brains of certain gentlemen about Al-

9. Earos ros Road, from Milledgeville to Ea-Washington, in progress.....

From this it appears that Georgia has in operation the Contral, Georgia, Macon and Western, and Western and of Marine, Public Works, and C Atlantic Roads and the Athens Branch, making an entire Another decree, signed by the Minister of the Interior and distance of 612 miles. The Southwestern (51 miles) will of War, is published, revoking the decree by which the Na-Atlantic Roads and the Athens Branch, making an entire common effort to save their country. It seemed at first as if be in operation in 90 days. The Atlanta and West Point tional Guard and the troops of the first division were united Road, 30 miles; the Muscogee road, 25 miles; the Burke under one command. The effect of this decree is to abolish Road, 23 miles; and the Milledgeville Road, 18 miles, the post heretofore held by Gen. CHARGARNIER. Gen. Perbody of patriotic men from both political parties and from making a total of 147 miles, will be put in operation the mor takes command of the National Guard, and the troops ensuing summer. This will make the whole extent of railroads in operation in Georgia by 1852, 789 miles, leaving p'HILLIERS. He enters upon his duties by general orders to 174 miles to be completed. This will no doubt be accomplished in two years, when the system of internal improvements in the State will be almost complete.

The roads already in operation are all prosperous, and are hold the authority established by the constitution, and give realizing from 8 to 16 per cent. clear profits per annum. his energetic support to the execution of the laws. Thus is demonstrated the wisdom and importance of a proper system of improvements. Georgia, after expending nearly fourteen millions of dollars, is now twice as rich as when bers should retire to their bureaux to raise a commission to she commenced her noble enterprises. - Macon Messenger.

MARYLAND CONVENTION .- The Reform Convention, on Friday, by a vote of sixty to seventeen, rejected a proposition in favor of legislative representation according to population; thus emphatically declaring that no reform is to be expected from the present Convention on this important subject - Sun.

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION .-Further returns from Massachusetts confirm the report which we published several days ago, of the election on Monday last of three more Whig members from Massachusetts to the next Congress. range the Schleswig-Holstein difficulties, had ar-The successful candidates at this trial are JAMES rived at Rendsburg, and had given the authorities tized as an "atrocous bargain." I have had some opportu- H. Duncan, by a majority of one thousand votes; three days to decide upon what course they would 9,522; Alleghany next, 7,133; Frederick next, being nity to know with what fury this madness rages in portions and George T. Davis and Zeno Scupper, by ma- pursue. be seen, is the only county in the State that shows a decrease in its population, having fallen off 2,122 since the last centure.

This decrease has doubtless been caused by its neglect

of the North, and with what art and assiduity it is stimulation from three to four hundred votes. Three ded. Under such influences a large number of members of members were elected at the regular election, so the Duchy of Holstein, exactly on the frontier of Germany and Denmark, fifty miles northwest of Hamburg, and has about 10,000 population. I

> VIRGINIA .- According to the Auditor's statement, made under a resolution of the Convention-

The value of all the lands and lets in the two districts east of the Blue Ridge, under the assessment of 1838, was \$129,720,758. It is now, including Alexandria, \$155,751,-051. Increase \$26,030,293; or, exclusive of Alexandria,

The value of the lands in the two western districts in 1838 was \$82,109,748. It is now \$118,929,274. Increase \$36,819,525. Increase of western over eastern lands, ex-Cluding Alexandris, \$13,732,250.

The lands in the district west of the Alleghany have in-

creased \$22,295,383. Between 1819 and 1838, the two districts east of the Blue Ridge decreased in value 16 per cent. The western district during the same time increased 43 per cent.

From 1838 to 1850 the increase in the two eastern districts was 4 per cent. The two western districts for the same time increased 87 per cent. The Constitutional Convention of Indiana has, by a de-

cisive vote, excluded pegroes and mulattoes from hereafter ettling in that State ; also, that all contracts with such perions shall be void; that any one employing them or en- upon the last advices of the assistant marshals. The statecouraging them to remain in the State shall be liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$500; and that such fines shall be applied have reason to be abundantly satisfied with the increase of towards the gradual colonization of the negroes now in the population within the last ten years. This increase has been State. This article is to be submitted to a separate vote of nearly three hundred thousand, under adverse and extraordi-

STEAMER ATLANTIC .- The revenue schooner During, Capt. DARBY, sailed from Halifax on the 22d instant, bound on a cruise to Sable Island, and subsequently on a cruise in search for the United States mail steamer Atlantic The Halifax Chronicle truly remarks, "that this act of courtesy and which has devolved upon the marshal and his assistants. The humanity on the part of the Provincial Governwill, we doubt not, be appreciated by our friends across the bay."

South CAROLINA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR .- From pres indications, South Carolina will be respectably represented in specimens of home industry at the great London Fair in May next. The following offerings have been approved by the General Central Committee

I. W. SEABROOK, Sea Island Cotton.

2. J. R. JONES, Upland Cotton. 3. J. V. JONES, do. 4. WADE HAMPTON, do.

W. W. McLEOD, Sea Island Cotton.

6. E. T. HERIOT, Clean Rice. 7. J. J. WARD, Sheaf Rice.

. V. D. V. JAMIESON, Spirits Turpentine

J. ARTMAN, one Phaton Carriage.

CHAS. B. CAPERS, Cypress Canoe.
 Graniteville Factory, Shirting and Drilling.

12. Charleston Factory, Sheetings and Shirtings.
13. EVERNE B. BELL, Palmetto, Oak, Ceder, and Poplar woods.
14. JOHN B. DE SAUSSURE, Sweet Gum-wood.

15. South Carolina Railroad Company, one Circular table. 16. MARY H. MELLICHAMP, one basket. Charleston Courier.

to the Senate of Louisiana. He is said to be "one of the oldest editors in the United States." We believe that he as if with a suspicion that some unlawful or unjustifiable use commenced his career as one of the editors of the "Federal was intended to be made of the information thus solicited and Republicato," published in Baltimore in 1812—the office of obtained. The simplicity as well as the cunning of many which was torn down by a mob on account of its violent hostility to the war with Great Britain. Jacob Wagner, the and households, was often a matter of amusement to those brother of Peter K., was then considered the principal editor who were engaged in the performance of this duty. But of the paper. - Baltimore Clipper. Mr. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, who is a passenger on board

the missing steamer Atlantic, is one of the wealthiest men in the State of New York. A letter from his sister in England, Mrs. MURRAY, states that she parted with him on board the Atlantic

The steamer Arctic, whose arrival written some weeks ago, meets (says the New York Express) with the hearty concurrence of his friends. railroad improvements in Georgia. Roads are menbably reach New York to-day.

It would seem, by the reports through the Telegraph, that there is no news from England, if we except the single fact that the Board of Trade rethe consequent necessity of counteracting these ne-farious schemes. We see that a caucus of Whigs lowing recapitulation:

We therefore give the fol-increase on the exports over the corresponding ncrease on the exports over the corresponding month of the previous year of rising £671,000. The Dublin and Galway railroad is advertised

o open for travel on the 1st of June.

Great excitement had prevailed at Paris during he week, in consequence of the resignation en masse of the Ministry. This was caused, first by the open hostility of the President toward Gen. CHANGARNIER, and, secondly, that in defiance of the open protestation of the Ministry, the General received permission, by a decided majority, to jus-tify his conduct before the Assembly. Both the Right and Left warmly applauded him, when the Ministry abruptly withdrew, and with equal abruptness resigned in a body. The President experienced great difficulty in the formation of a new Cabinet, M. BARROT having refused to accept office. On the Friday examing before the sailing of the Avery, telegraphic despatch was received at Liverpool announcing that the Moniteur had appeared with the President's speech, Foreign Affairs and Gen. REGNAUD ST. JEAN D'ANGLEY for the War Office, with new appointments also of Minister

of the first division are to be commanded by Gen. BARAGUAY the army of Paris, in which he explains the object of his mission, and says that he will maintain the discipline which his predecessor had established. He also says that he will up-

A postscript to the despatch, under date of 7 o'clock, says that a motion had been made in the Assembly that the memrepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Legislature n regard to recent events, which motion was carried, against the active opposition of the Ministry, by a vote of 360 to 252. Great confusion is reported to have prevailed in the Assembly after the declaration of the vote.

Very little was done at the Bourse on Friday. Fives opened 94 a 95.

The intelligence from Germany could not well be more indefinite. The only facts are that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were to meet at Dresden, about the middle of the month, to consult once again upon the affairs of State; and that the Federal Commissioners, appointed to arrange the Schleswig-Holstein difficulties, had ar-

The opinion seems to prevail that the republican, or at least revolutionary movement, may yet be made at Rome, the French soldiers having become exceedingly obnaxious to the people, and Mazzini and other Italian refugees still finding opportunities to communicate with sympathizers in the Holy City. It is supposed that any serious difficulty at Paris would supply the Roman people with an opportunity to revolt once more. Little chance exists, however, for any successful novement in that direction.

SEVENTH CENSUS-POPULATION OF MISSOURI.

PROM THE ST. LOUIS EEPUBLICAN.

We are under many obligations to Captain TWITCHELL, United States Marshal, for his politeness in making out for us a transcript of the aggregate population of each of the counties of this State, as returned to his office by the several deputy marshals. The returns, as embraced in this table, are complete from the ninety-three counties; five other counties are reported as complete, and two others are estimates, based ment may therefore be received as substantially official. We nary circumstances, for the last ten years.

Perhaps it may be as well to present the decennial increase as ascertained by the United States census, since 1810 : 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 26,845 66,856 140,445 383,702 681,547

The public, who have paid very little attention to the proess of this enumeration, have little conception of the labor statis ics of our country which these returns will furnish, if taken with fidelity, as they no doubt have been, will present an invaluable amount of information. We have endeavored o make this apparent in the tables which we have published n relation to the productive industry of St. Louis. When t is remembered that the same labor has been bestowed upon very city and town and neighborhood in the Union, we shall then fully understand the wisdom of Congress in connecting these details with the census of the population.

Captain Twitchell has furnished us with a full set of the blank schedules required by law to be filled up in every family, work-shop, office, and place of business in the State. It is wonderful to us that so much has been accomplished in so short a period. The schedules embrace six kinds. First, for free inhabitants; second, slaves; third, a record of the deaths in each family ; fourth, agricultural statistics ; fifth, the mechanic arts, and all establishments of industry where any thing is produced as the result of labor; and sixth, the "social statistics," such as relate to the valuation of real estate, taxes, schools, colleges, churches, libraries, newspapers, periodicals, professions, crimes, &c. The first three schedules are devoted to a statement of the age, sex, color, place of birth and occupation, and on the schedule of deaths is stated the disease of which persons died, and the length of Colonel PETER K. WAGNER, Democrat, has been elected illness. The other schedules are even more tedious; and the answers to them were often given with much hesitation, and when made to understand the object of the many questions which were put, they were of course readily answered.

lowa LEGISLATURE.-The House has adopted a clause making stockholders in all companies liable for all the debte of the incorporation.

A bill has been introduced to provide for the removal of Frankford, near Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th instant, and twenty-one cows, one bull, a calf, and a horse perished in the flames. The cows were chiefly of the Durham breed. The fire is attributed to gangs of rowdy boys. The barn of Mr. Richard Wistar, between Oxford and all free persons of color emancipated in other States, and here-